REVIEW AND SUMMARY OF ITS ACTS.

MARFF AND INTERNAL REVENUE LEGISLATION PROIPROCAL TRADE-THE NEW SILVER LAW LIBERAL PENSION LEGISLATION-RELIEF OF THE SUPREME COURT - INTERNA-TIONAL COPYRIGHT-REFUND OF THE DIRECT TAX OF 1861 - TWO NEW STATES ADMITTED-REAPPORTION-MENT-OCEAN MAIL SERVICE-LEGISLATION OF SPECIAL IN-

TEREST TO FARMERS-OTHER NOTABLE AND PRAISE-WORTHY ACTS PASSED.

THOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. history as one of the most faithful, industrious and reservations in the State of California. wise legislative nodies of the century. No other Congress since the foundation of the Government had to deal with a greater number of perplexing and important questions, and none did its duty more fearthe last Congress failed to equal its promises in respect leaders had boldly proclaimed, months before the Congrees assembled, that they possessed and would use the power to defeat any and every proposition to which they and their party were opposed. Confronted session continuously except during the sixty days of Uncle Sam's domain. between October 1 and December 1, 1:50.

From first to last hardly a single measure of importance to the public welfare was proposed or considered in the House of Representatives to which factious opposition in some form was not offered by the minority. When it was discovered that a member Chamber and hiding themselves. There was seldom occasion for this, however, because "senatorial courtesy" or some other equally potent force forbade the majority to assume the power as well as the re-sponsibility of legislation. To that force, whatever sponsibility of legislation it was, the failure of the Election bill, and probably of some other measures, must be ascribed.

It was fortunate for the country that the House of Representatives chose for its Speaker a man of iron resolution and unyielding courage as well as of great patience and wonderful power of self-control. To more might have been accomplished by the last 228 days, in the most exciting and trying times of the War of the Rebellion: the first session of the Congress lasted 321 days, and the first session of the last Congress covered a period of 303 days. The comparative statement was prepared with extreme care, and is believed to be absolutely correct:

Second First First
Session Session First
List
Congress Control
Pages of debate in House... 1793 6.171 6.455
Pages of debate in Senate... 1913 4.065 5.123
Extinated number words in

duct of the last Congress

made by committees in the last Congress, as well as the number and importance of laws enacted, were unprecedented. In the Senate 5,142 bills were introduced, and 2,475 reports were made by committees; in the House 13,862 bills were offered, and 4,019 committee reports were made. Of course there were many duplications and in some cases even triplications and quadruplications of bills, but after all deductions the total number largely exceeded that of any preceding Congress. REVENUE AND COINAGE ACTS.

Foremost among the public acts were those relating to the public revenues. For six years Democratic ma-jorities had tried in vain to "revise the tariff" on free trade lines; the last Congress revised it on protection lines, in accordance with the pledges of the Republican party. At the same time and in the same act it authorized the establishment of reciprocal trade relations, under which authority an extremely satisfactory arrangement has already been effected with the Republic of Brazil. For six years successive Secretaries of the Treasury, irrespective of party, had argently recommended legislation to simplify the administration of the customs laws and to correct abases from which honest importers and the Government were alike suffering, and Democratic majorities in Congress had suffering refused to act. Within seven months after its organization the last Congress enacted a law which met the emergency. For six years no response had been made to demands for a modification of the internal revenue laws; the last Congress promptly responded. It also corrected errors in the tariff law then existing, as construed by the courts, and thus stopped big leaks in the Treasury and averted the disaster which threatened several im-

portant domestic industries. For four years Democratic majorities in the House of entatives had been at odds with a Democratic Administration, so that silver legislation had been impracticable. On July 14, 1850, President Harrison approved an act of the LIst Congress which not only add largely each month to the currency of the country, but has averted the dangers to be feared from free and unlimited coluage of all silver offered at the mints of the

FOR THE BENEFIT OF VETERANS. During six years the surviving veterans of the Union had been pleading for relief for their needy and dis abled comrades, thousands of whom had become mates of almshouses and charitable asylums, or existed by the bounty of their former comrades who were in more fortunate circumstances; but, between a Demo-cratic President, a tyrannical Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives and the indifference of the Democratic membership of that hody, the relief had been denied. The last Congress promptly granted it. It also amended the pension law for the benefit of verticals with the contract of t crans who are or may become totally helpiess, and d.d. certain other things to lighten the burdens of worthy claimants for persions. For sty years, owing to the negligence, or indifference, or both, of Democratic majorities in Congress, inadequate appropriations had been made for the payment of claims of soldiers or their widows and other relatives, which had been investigated and adjudicated in accordance with the law by the proper accounting officers of the Government. claims were large in the aggregate, although each one represented a small sum-the average amount not exceeding \$150-and most of them had been due from the Government for more than a quarter of a century Owing to the failure of appropriations a year or mor usually passed after the allowance of a claim before the person to whom the money was due, and for more than twenty-five years had been due, could obtain it. This outrageous injustice the last Congress remedied by making an appropriation of a sum indefinite in amount, but large enough to pay every claim as soon as as

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The last Congress did more to secure to honest setuers an opportunity to obtain homesteads on the pubhe domain and to prevent the squandering of that domain than had been done by any and all of its Demotic predecessors since the Rebellion. It passed an act providing for the forfeiture of every acre of the uncarned land grants made to railroads, a thing which some of its predecessors had falled to do, probably be- languid

cause they did not like to surrender a partisan war cry. By the act referred to millions of acres of land were re-stored to the public domain for the benefit of actual settlers. To the same end legislation has been enacted by virtue of which the Indian title to many millions of acres of fertile land will be extinguished and the land added to the public domain and held for the benefit of homestead settlers. The last Congress also provided for the creation of a land court to investigate and adjudicate titles claimed under Spanish grants prior to the acquisition by the United States of the resi within which the lands lie. By these means a cloud will be removed from titles involving millions of acres, which has hitherto been a bar to settlement as well as a fruitful cause of litigation and frontier violence; and the result will be a large amount of land added to the public domain. By needed amendments of the public land laws, especially those relating to "desert land" and timber culture" entries, a cause of fraud and waste has been removed and the honest settler will receive the benefit.

by constitutional limitation at noon to-day, view, was the praiseworthy and intelligent legislation pork and bacon intended for exportation, and preas a memorable one. It will take its place in of the last Congress establishing forest and park

TWO NEW STATES. To the unflagging efforts of the Republican minority in the Lth Congress, backed by the aid and sympathy of the late S. S. Cox and a few other Democrats, was ssly or wisely. It is true that the achievements of due the admission into the Union, after years of unjust to several great measures, but it is equally true that rearly every important measure had to be carried in the face of and deshite a strong, desperate partian minority, gifted by nature and experience with almost superhuman powers of obstruction; a minority whose superhuman powers of obstruction; a minority whose immense natural resources, and an increasing tide of American farmer and shock raises. They are well and Representatives from Idaho and Wyoming occupied immigration is pouring into them now that they have as the hundreds of thousands of persons engaged in escaped from a Territorial condition of dependence. The last Congress also created the Territory of Oklahoma-literally created it-for a region which was an and challenged by that threat, Congress assembled on December 2, 1889, and organized with a Republican majority of six in the House of Representatives and a majority of eight in the Senate. From that date until to-day, a period of 457 days, Congress was in session continuously except during the sixty days.

JUDICIARY REFORMS. For years there had been an urgent demand for reform in the judiciary system of the United States. It was an antiquated system; the country had outcompelled unnecessary roll-calls which, even under the code of rules framed to give the majority the power, as well as the responsibility of action, the minority could do to a large extent, and by that articles not less than thirty-six legislative days were actually wasted in the first session. In the senate obstruction gainst time—har grown it; Justice lagged, and suitors became first deusually took the form of prolix speeches—"talling against time"—but on many occasions even dignified it is believed will speedily ease the burden which has been crushing the life out of the Supreme Court and benators did not disdain to imitate the actions of their party associates in the other branch of Congress, and the hope out of suitors. This law provides for an of dollars to the people. The mere disappearance from party associates in the order branch of Congress, and break the quorum by sheaking from the Senate intermediate appellate tribunal and a winnowing of the newspapers of the enticing advertisements of a cases so that fewer of them will have to be passed single lottery company has enabled hundreds of familie upon by the highest judicial tribunal in the land. in the National Capital alone to have and enjoy con It has been the opinion of almost everybody for a long time that the salaries of United States District law was charter. Judges were too small, but for years Congress was too penurious or too cowardly to do justice in the matter until the last Congress dealt with it on its merits. REFUND OF THE DIRECT TAX.

paid their respective shares of the direct tax levied in his firmness and sagacity was due a great share of 1861 should have the money repaid to them, or that what the last Congress accomplised; to the majority the states which engaged in the Rebellion and did not which loyally supported him on every occasion and pay their shares should be required to do so. Nobody. equal share of praise should be given. If the House had not freed itself from the shackles which would ever be adopted by the United States; certainly had bound that body in previous Congresses, little nobody expected that the States which had been so But the limitations of space forbid more than the briefest mention of some of the other important laws many years in default would voluntarily pay their Congress than by any of its predecessors shares into the National Treasury. In the Lth Consince 1875; it is doubtful whether any tariff gress, as in several preceding Congresses, the matter eince 1875; it is doubtful whether any tariff gress, as in several preceding Congresses, the matter of financial legislation would have been possible, and it is certain that many other great measures. In it was opposed by the senators and Representatives grade; another related to the administration of justices it was It is certain that many other great measures, including the Reapportionment act, would have failed.

A favorite complaint of the minority has been the
restriction of debate under the new code of rules of
the House. No complaint could be more groundless,
as the following comparative statement will show:

The House of Representatives and Representatives on a
brought before the House of Representatives on a
brought before the House of Representatives on a
brought before the House and there was a fair
favorable report three years ago, and there was a fair
favorable report three years ago, and there was a fair
favorable report three years ago, and there was a fair
favorable report three years ago, and finally caused a post
the following comparative statement will show: as the following comparative statement will show:
The second session of the XXXVIIIth Conress lasted from December 2, 1861, to July 17, 1862, a period of east of the way, and the first session of the way of the Rebellion, the first session of the way of the Rebellion, the first session of the second session second second session second second session second second session second refunded to the States which paid it and forgiven to the states which refused to pay their shares.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. Probably no subject was ever mouted in Congress which provoked more discussion, of which nearly all the reason and justice, as well as the equity, was on one side, and most of the unreason and prejudice on the other side, than was the case in regard to the The number of bills offered and the number of reports | Bhoic Island and chairman of the Committee on Pations of Schators and Representatives. The List Conionest man and friend of mir play when it wrote upon the statute book an not of international copyright which, while it may not be an ideal one, at least rec-

honest man and friend of nair play when it wrote oponthe statute-book an net of international copyright
which, while it may not be an ideal one, at least reognizes the right of a man to the product of his brain,
if it be a book as well as if it be a design for a town
half or a lare mantle.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS.
For the first time since the foundation of the Govgerment has an act for the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress been passed by the Congress
in existence at the time of the enumeration of popuin existence at the time of the enumeration of popuin existence at the time of the enumeration of popuin existence at the time of the enumeration of popuin existence at the time of the enumeration of popuin existence at the time of the enumeration of popuin existence at the time of the enumeration of the
intensity of the contrast of the constraint of the proposed of ten pears not only covers a large general
constitution apparently expected it to be done, owing
to the rapid increase of population from foreign luminto the rapid increase of the complete returns of the
study of the complete returns of the

vival of American foreign commerce, it took an important step in that direction and also removed a BILLS THAT FAILED TO BECOME LAWS stigma which for many years has marked the too-ernment of the United States as the meanest one, in the following. To reclassify and fix the salary of ernment of the United States as the meanest one, in a study sense, among the civilized nations of the world astudy sense, among the civilized nations of the world railway mail clerks; the flankuptev bill; to pension prisoners of war, to amend the Interstate Commerce in the foreign trade and carrying its mails. Good-cring the releasies bostility of the minority in both export cattle; to amend the Nicaragua Canal charter; branches of Congress toward every proposition for the promotion and extension in American-built sings of our foreign trade, perhaps as much was accomplished as could have been expected. In the House chough third Western Regardicans were found to wipe out the small nuplority which had been counted on for the Tomage bill, and subsequent developments proved that even it the hill had been sent to take it is provisions, shift, the jaw enacted is a long sirile in the right direction, and many benefits will flow in the right direction, and many benefits will flow in the right direction, and many benefits will flow from it, for Postmister-scenari Wanamaker, unlike Mr. Vilas when he held the same office, will do all W. BAKER & CO. S. branches of Congress toward every proposition for to provide for inspection of five eattle, hogs and the

A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from the had effects of the nauseous medicines eiten literally poured nto it for the suppositive relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constitution, rheumatism and other allments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic would oftener be guided by the experience of invalids wis have thoroughly tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would in every Instance obtain the speediest aid derivable from rational medication. This medicine is a scarchine and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and possessing, in consequence of its tasts of pure spirits, projetties as a medicine stimu-lant not to be found in the fiery local bitters and stimu-lants often resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic and

he can to obey the will of Congress and make the law effective.

NATIONAL DEFENCE. The last Congress was faithful and consistent in its treatment of all questions relating to the National defence. The policy which the Republican party had Initiated eight years before in respect to the Navy was continued, and provision was made for the building of new war ships more powerful than any heretofor built for the United States Navy, and able to cop built for the United states Navy, and able to cope with any enemy which could be sent against them. Provision was also made for large supplies of armor plates and for the armoment of the ships now building and hereafter to be built under the authority given by the last Congress. Provisions for coast and harmor defences and the armament thereof were by no means neglected, and if the policy pursued by the List Congress shall be continued a few years the United States will no longer be the most defenceless nation in the world even when compared with second and third rate powers. and third rate powers.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS. Among the more important acts of the last Con Washingon, March 4.—The List Congress, which In the same line, although not with the same end in gress was the one providing for the inspection of salted hiblting the introduction into the United States of any adulterated article of food or drink. The moral effecof the enactment of this salutary law, which was ap proved August 50, 1690, has already been widely felt. American meat profucers knew that they had little or nothing to fear from the most rigid inspec tion of their products, which, as a rule, were superior to like products of other countries, and they as well as the farmers have reaped a vast amount of benefit

The act referred to, however, is not the only as the hundreds of thousands of persons engaged in various occupations closely allied to agriculture, have been greatly beneated by the new Tarid Lav, as they are now beginning to realize, and by provisions which will breaden the scope and strengthen the power of the Department of Agriculture in more than one direction, it is considerally expected that the transfer of the Weather Bureau from the War Department of the Department of Agriculture will increase its usefulness to the farmer, the planter and the stock raiser as well as to pursons engaged in commerce and other avoidations of peace. The act increasing the endowment of schools of agriculture by devoting a portion of the proceeds of sales of public land for their benefit, as also one which farmers in general will heartly approve and highly appreciate. Another act of the last Congress which is calculated to be of special benefit to farmers and others engaged in rural occupations is the Anti-Trust law. For years the Democrats in Congress had been shouting themselves hourse and

In a like manner the "Original Package" law has REFUND OF THE DIRECT TAX.

The principles of equity, if not of street justice, have long demanded either that the föyal Staies who have long demanded either that the föyal Staies who have long their respective shares of the direct tax levied in which was done with all practicable speed, "it seeme which was done with all practicable speed, "it seeme OTHER IMPORTANT ENACTMENTS.

several relating to the Army. examination of officers before promotion to a higher Marine Conferences. An act to prevent the introduc-tion of contagious diseases from one state into another State is one which will prove to be of great benefit with the recurrence of every epidemic, and if faithfully years of effort to overcome the selfish influences and the inertia which held the rounds and shaped the opinons of Schafors and Representatives. The first construction of every | such improvements are necessary were made; and a adopted, on the ground that it is not only cheaper but more in consonance with its dignity for the National

Breakfast Cocoa from which the excess of oil has been removed,

Is absolutely pure and it is soluble. No Chemicals are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowreet or Sugar,

and is therefore far more economical, custing less than one contact; It is delicious, nour-ishing, strengthening, EastLT profession, and admirably relayted for invalida as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. Mantels, OPEN Fireplaces,
Portable Grate Baskets, Andirons, Gas Logs, Fenders,
Fire Sets, Bellows, Wood Holders and other

HOUSEHOLD ART GOODS. "BUY OF THE MAKER." WM-H-JACKSON-& O

New Double Store. UNION SOUARE CNORTH COR. Broadway. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF TILE.

Established over 60 years, No Old Stock. Everything Made Satisfactor

TURNER ON THE STAND.

JAMES M. BLOOMFIELD'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE THE NAME OF MISS GUERNSEY WITHDRAWN

FROM THE CASE.

Nearly every one in White Plains who could spare e time was present in the supreme Court in that divorce now being brought by James M. Bloomfield exainst his wife. It was the second day of the trial. Mr. Bloomfield is a member of the jewelry firm of Richard Oliver & Bloomfield, of No. 23 John st., this ity. Mr. Bloomfield's wife Martha is the daughter of Richard Oliver, the senior partner. Bloomfield charges s wife with infidelity and names Thomas M. Turner, broadway cotton goods merchant, as co-re-ponder Mr. Turner is a member of the Union Club. His wife a new abroad. The Turners and Bloomfields have es in Yonkers and are well known in so

It was after 10 o'clock when Judge Dykman tool well, which partly concealed a worried expression of ide. Mrs. Shields Mrs. Bloomfield's sister, sat nea Mr. Turner also sat near Mrs. Illoomfield. Egbert Guernsey, who is a well-known physician lifth ave., was present with his wife and daught Bloomfield brings a counter-charge against her husband and names Miss Guernsey as the

John L. Hill, for the presecution, recalled Theodor E. Studley to the stand. Mr. Studley said that he was absolutely sure that he saw Turner and Mrs. Idoor ield in the same room in the Hotel St. Marc, in th watching from a house on the opposite side of the

Mrs. Minule Oliver Lester, a sister of Mrs. Bloom Furner's mother visited Mrs. Bloomfield's flat in Forty ourth st. They told Mrs. Bloomfield she was dole Mr. Turner was not there when they called Witness noticed in one of the rooms of the flat son Youkers. She identified it readily, for she had off Durner's picture and portraits of two of his childre were also in this room. She furthermore testined that the noticed two pairs of Mr. Turner's trousers neatly knew they were Mr. Turner's trousers. She said that she recognized them as some he had worn, and further mora Mrs. Eloomfield told her they were his.

Mrs. Lester offered Mrs. Bloomfield a home. titness at another time took Mrs. Bloomfield's childre see her. She again remonstrated with Mrs. Eloor field for fiving as she did. The latter told her the he had to live so in order to live at all. Mrs. Leste was by this time much affected and was taken to th Judge's private room.

Forty fourth st., testified that in July last Turner and Mrs. Bloomfield rented the flat of him under the nam of "Oliver and wife." He said he never knew in mant by the name Turner until the scandal was pub lished in the new-papers. He gave more tests ocroborating the testimony of Felix Hubb, the lamite regarding the affectionate behavior of the couple, which caused a stir among the audience.

The next witness called was A. G. Bennett, the prorictor of the Franklin House, of Tarrytown. estified that on June 28 last two women arrived : the hotel and said that their husbands would soon here. The men soon arrived and registered as "H. L. ett sub-equently recognized Mrs. Eleomileld as Mr

Joseph H. Deitrich, a private detective, was nexworn. He said he was employed by Mr. Bloomfield to collect evidence against his wife. To a question put to him as to his pay, he said that he received as a day and his expenses. The wifness said that or June 28 last he went to Tarrytown and there saw Mr. Elecunfield, the defendant, and Turner and anothe nan and woman. He said he did not know who i He examined the register and found the the people had registered as above stated. Deitra-said that he recognized Mrs. Discomfield and Mr. Tu-Mr. Bloomfield. He sat opposite the four persons a the table at supper. On another occasion the witness followed Turner from Youkers to New York. Whe Turner left the train at Forty second st. the witnes followed him to the Murray Hill Hotel. The witne saw Mrs. bloomfield standing in the window. She recognized Turner and waved her hand to him. The her responded to her recognition by waving his hand kerchief and tipping his hat. After Deitrich had closed his testimony, the plaintid

At this point Mr. Hill asked the court to grant permission to the jury to examine the register of the Franklin House, in which Turner had registered the name of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Reed. This was done Mr. Howe, in opening for the defence, made an appeal in helialf of his client. He requested Judge Dyn man to instruct the jury to find a decision of no failty to several of the issues charging Turner and Mrs. Bloomneid with adultery. To the second issue Judge Dykman granted the request. Mr. Howe said that he would show how a loying wife and mother had been brutally used, and had been forced to live with a man who habitually was intextrated. Mr. Howe endeavored to show that Miss Florence Guernsey's name ad been dragged into the case by Mr. Eloomiicid, and

The Court then, upon the recommendation of Messrs Hill and Howe, allowed the name of Miss Guernser to be withdrawn from the sait. Mr. Howe then called Mrs. Susan P. Shields, Turner's sister, as the first witness for the defence. Mrs. Shields created no little musement by her perfuess in testifying, and upon this examination unswered Mr. Built in a saren to corner. She said that she was a neighbor of her rother in Yonkers. She testified to calling at a at of Mrs. Bloomfield's in Focty fourth-st., New York, out did not see her brother there. she said that Mr Boomileld was one of her most intimate friends as hat she had known her since she was four years old fr. Hill asked her when she began giving dippan newers, and if she reaffzed that a verdict against . Bloomfield would reflect much dishonor upon be ther and his family? The witness said that she v her brother was not gulffy of any acts of im-riety which would cast any reflection upon his

aracter.
The next witness called was Gilbert H. Turner, when Turner took the next, witness called was Gilbert H. Turner, a of the correspondent. When Turner took the lee became nervous. He said he was intomately ited with Bloomfield, several thmes since believed in company with bloomfield, he had viscipatable houses in New York Chy. The with restrict that he was a married man. On one i the witness and bloomfield had gone in a cabous in Twenty borthest. Turner took how lid droubt wite with the people in the house, ness said that he left the house, but Bloomfield 6.

The witness said that he left the house, but Bloomfield remained.

The next witness called was Thomas M. Turner. He said that he was in the employ of his father in the cotten duck doesness. He knew Hoomfield and his vife. On June 7 hast he went on a business trip to Pittsburg. He was away from June 7 to June 28, ifee could not arount, however, for the week between the 22d and the 28th as to where he had spent his time. It was the intention of Mr. Hill to show that Mr. Turner did not go on his Western trip. Mr. Hill wanted to show that on June 7, when Turner left youkers, Mrs. Bloomfield also left the city. The witness admitted going to Turytown on June 2. He said that the people with him and Mrs. Bloomfield were N. H. Evans, a business man living in Brookiyu, and Turner's pretity typewither and stenographer. Mr. Hill created a little merriment in the court room by asking Furner if his stenographer took her typewither with her. The witness further testified that he drove from Parytown with Mrs. Bloomfield as far as Kingsbridge. They then went to New York, where they arrived at osidulght. The witness said that trip. On cross-examination he said that the Snow caltered upon the register was Henry Sanger snow, a lawyer and a friend of his living in Brookiyu.

The trial was then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Willesbarre, Penn., March 4.-An explosion of gas occurred in the workings of Nottingham Calliery, operated by the Lehigh and Wilkesharre Coal Company, at Plymouth, this afternoon. Five men were

Polander, was killed; Reese Jones and William Jones are fatelly burned, and W. C. Jones and Neal Dougherty, two old and well-known miners, seriously

DR. ROBINSON'S NEW CALL.

UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED MINISTER OF THE THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBY-TERIAN CHURCH.

After the prayer-meeting last night in the Thirteenth street Presbyterian Church a church meeting was held for the purpose of considering the advisability of ex-tending a call to a pastor to succeed Dr. J. M. Worrall. who resigned the charge last November to accept a professorship in the Theological Seminary at Danville, Ky. The Rev. Dr. Alexander, of the University Piace Presbyterian Church, was the moderator of the meeting. Charles T Gallaway nominated the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, who was formerly paster of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and who has illed the pulpit of the Thirteenth Street Church sine Dr. Worrall left. Dr. Robinson was elected unani mously, by a rising vote. The salary is to be \$5,000 Dr. Robinson is to be authorized to appoint an as sistant minister. A committee consisting of William

Dr. Robinson. The Rev. Dr. Robinson is one of the best known men in the Presbyterian denomination. He has com-piled and edited a large number of hymn books, two of which, "Songs of the Church" and "Laudes Domini," are the most used. He is the editor of "Every Thursday."

Wade, Charles T. Galloway and S. F. Allen was ap-

pointed to present the call to the Presbytery on next

Monday afternoon, at which time it will be given to

After leaving Princeton Dr. Robinson was called to Troy, where he remained five years. He then went to the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. In 1868 he took charge of the American Chapel in Paris, and remained there until driven away by the Prench and German War. He was called to the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in 1871, and was paster of that church until 1887, at which time he resigned the charge to engage in literary work. In 1849 a number of the members from the New York Presbyterian Church left the old church and with their pastor, the Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, or-ganized the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church. The building was burned in 1855, but was immediately rebuilt. The Rev. A. B. simpson followed Dr. Burchard, who resigned in 1879. Mr. Simpson started an Evangelical church of his own in 1881, and left the Thirteenth Street Church. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Worrnil was called in June, 1882.

THE PILGRIM IN COLLISION.

The Sound steamer Pilgrim, that left New-York t 4:30 p. m. on Tuesday, ran into a lumber-laden hooner off Astoria an hour after leaving her pier. The weather was very dirty and a sharp lookout cas kept on the steamer. was sighted bearing in the direction of the steamer.. The Pligrim blew her whistles denoting that she would to to starboard. Owing to the strong wind and tide he schooner would not answer her helm. The Pilgrim an into her and carried away the bowsprit and lib-For a few minutes there was a slight panic on board the Pilgrim, and on account of the storm that prevailed, and not knowing what damage he might have istained, the copinin put into City Island and renamed there until 6:30 a.m. yesterday, when he con-inned his trip.

Nothing could be learned yesterday of the wherea-sonts of the schooner.

A RUSSIAN STUDENT OF COTTON-PLANTING. Chicago, March 4.-Edward Gonjon, master of hors to the Czar of Russia, is in Chicago on his way to St Petersburg. With the approval of the Czar, he came to this country early last year and purchased a planta-tion near Shreveport, i.a., for the purpose of studying the theory and practice of cotton raising. He believe hat Central Asia offers great possibilities for the rafs ing of the cotton plant, and he is now on his way back o the Russian dominions to put his knowledge into practice. He and the Prince Dalgorously already own large plantations in the Asian cotion belt, which they will at once plant in cotton, assisted by some Louisiana ofton planters as overseers, and with some negroe who will be taken there to teach the natives. They have the promise that the tariff on American and Indian cotton will be made prohibitory.

BRINGING THEIR WORK TO AMERICA. floston, March 4 (special).-Another illustration of

ie workings of the McKinley law is afforded in the commitation of the Mitchell Manufacturing Company at Fitchburg. This company is an offshoot of the well-known firm of A. M. Mitchell, jr. & Sons, of Glasgow, manufacturers of some of the best Scatch gardams in the world. They have come to this country to engage in the manufacture here, and they are making his season's goods on hired looms in Philadelphia. Roger Mitchell, who is president of the company just organized at Fitchburg spent most of last summer travelling through the Southern and Middle States in search of the most desirable place to locate a new mill, and decided upon Fitchburg. Alexander A. mill, and decided upon Fitchburg. Alexander A. Mitchell, his brother, will be associated with him in the active management of the Fitchburg enterprise, The building to be erected will be one story in height, 340 feet long and 125 wide. Ground will be broken for it as soon as spring opens.

RESIGNATION OF A SAN FRANCISCO RECTOR. San Francisco, March 4 (Special).—The Rev. J. sanders Reed, rector of Trinity Church here, has reigned, because of differences between Bishop Nichols nd Mr. Reed's vestry. Trinity is the oldest among he Episcopal churches here, and wants to erect a new utlding in Vannes ave., but the hishop has refused o allow the church to go beyond its own parish, which ends at Larlan st., two blocks from Vannessave. Mr. Reed strongly championed the desire of Trinity to outd in the avenue, and when the bishop's decision was made he handed in his resignation. The news has not yet been made public, but it will cause a sensation in church circles. Mr. Reed cause here from Newark, S. J. He was the clergyman who attended King Kalakana when he was dying and preached the Kalakana funeral sermon.



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Both the method and results wher Syrup of Figs Both the method and results wher Syrup of Figs is taken; it is plearant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and revers and curer habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeprepared only from the most healthy and agree-able substances, its many excellent qualities com-mend it to all and have made it the most popular

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Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c, and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will present it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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make a long tail (tale) short. A man, after he has eaten a good dinner, may feel extra-

vagantly joyous; but the next day oh! but he is sarly and grim, his stomach and liver are sluggish, he is morose, despondent and "out of sorts" generally. But he may get a prompt return for his money purchasing Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

There's nothing like them. They are tiny Liver Pills, sugar-coated, but thorough in results. One Pellet is laxative, three to four cathartic.

For Indigestion, Biliousness, and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, they work like a charm, and you get a lasting benefit

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What's the use! suffering any more from those dizzy spells, the headaches and all; make the attack yourself, with one or two of these little, Sugar-coated Pellets, and they will do the rest. They are a perfect vest-pocket remedy. Purely vege-table and perfectly harmless. By druggists. 25 cents a vial.

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